



# The Hour

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COUGHLIN FOLLOWER REVEALED AS VIOLENT ANTI-CATHOLIC

## The Hour Has Documentary Proof of Edward James Smythe's Prejudices

In reporting the joint Klan-Bund rally held on Sunday, August 18, at the Bund's Camp Nordland, The Hour disclosed that Edward James Smythe, who addressed the gathering, was an ardent admirer and supporter of the Catholic priest, Father Charles E. Coughlin. The Hour also showed that, far from disavowing the endorsement of the leader of the fascist Protestant War Veterans of America, the Radio Priest has warmly and openly acknowledged this support. Within the last week, a document has come into our hands which fully reveals the contempt and hatred that Coughlinite Smythe has for the Catholic Church. The document, a three-page letter written in longhand by Smythe, was mailed from Boonton, New Jersey, on August 26, 1940.

The letter, which was sent to an individual active in pro-democratic fields, vigorously attacks the recipient for his anti-fascist work. It states that such work is supported by "Jew-Roman Catholic stooges" and is the result of "an unholy alliance between Jews and Catholics." The letter is mainly devoted to a vicious tirade against the Catholics (in spite of the fact that at Nordland Smythe claimed that neither he nor the Klan had anything against the Catholics). Among many anti-Catholic insults, Smythe writes: "Roman Catholics should be the last to talk about 'American Traditions' ... the Roman Catholic Church has done more to destroy Christian belief and Civilization than all the other forces put together ... The very foundation of the Church is based upon bigotry and Persecution and the history of the Roman Catholic Church is the blackest and the bloodiest of all histories."

The extent of Smythe's Nazi sympathies is indicated by a rather unique comparison he made not long ago: Hitler, he said, is the Twentieth Century Messiah. It would seem that, for a Catholic priest, Coughlin is in strange company.

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GERMAN AND JAPANESE PROPAGANDA IN ROSSIYA

Further information has come to The Hour regarding the pro-fascist Russian newspaper Rossiya, which is published and edited in New York by the White Guard Russian Nikolai P. Rybakoff (see The Hour for August 3). According to this information, Rossiya maintains close contacts with Japanese agents, in addition to those propaganda contacts established with the Nazis. The most important of the Japanese agents are Constantine Radzaevsky and G. M. Semenoff. Radzaevsky, who likes to refer to the United States as a country dominated by "Judeo-Masons," supplies the paper with regular material from the Far East. Semenoff, who formerly departed by request from the United States, is today noted for the vigorous campaign he conducts in the Far East against this country. It is no surprise that the pages of Rossiya treat the "great military deeds" of the Japanese with the same enthusiasm accorded the aggressions of Hitler and Mussolini.

Support of Rossiya

Rossiya has scarcely any paid advertisements, and its circulation is very limited. Yet month in, month out, it makes its daily appearance (except on Mondays); and it is now in its eighth year of publication. The fact that this paper continues its existence with no apparent means of support is no doubt related to the fact that its editorial policy closely parallels the propaganda handouts of Dr. Goebbels. It is said that a comparison of Rossiya with Russian-language Nazi propaganda sheets published in Berlin and openly financed, supervised and edited by the Ministry of Propaganda discloses few if any differences. The same is reported true with regard to those Russian-language publications appearing in Japan. The similarity between the Japanese and German Russian-language publications can be traced back to a meeting held several years ago in Berlin, at which Russian fascists active in Berlin and Tokyo agreed to carry on future work according to a common plan.

The Catholic News

Rossiya defines its purpose as "a defense of Russianism, Nationalism, the Orthodox Church and Christianity." Yet its practise is the open endorsement and support of pro-fascist, anti-democratic and anti-Semitic propaganda. Occasionally, the material published by Rossiya gets into strange hands. A recent example of this occurred when The Catholic News reprinted on August 3 an item taken directly from Rossiya. The News, which carries the endorsement of Archbishop Francis Spellman, credited the Russian sheet with the original item, referring none ~~commitally~~ <sup>commitally</sup> to the paper as being "a Russian periodical published in New York." No doubt the editors of the Catholic publication are not fully acquainted with the nature of the source from which they quote.

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## BEHIND TEN EICKEN'S WITHDRAWAL FROM EINHEITSFRONT

### His Employers Insisted on Resignation

On July 20, 1940, The Hour divulged that Ernst A. Ten Eicken, recent president of the German American National Alliance (Einheitsfront), had been transferred from Chicago to New York by the firm employing him. We are now informed that it was his employers who insisted on Ten Eicken's resignation from his post as president of the Alliance.

His employers are the H. A. Brassert Company, international consulting engineers for the steel industry. While in Chicago, Ten Eicken also headed the German Veterans of the World War and was on friendly terms with the local branch of the Nazi Bund. Speaking for the engineering firm, Arthur B. Markus, secretary and treasurer of the company, made the following public statement: "We did not know of Ten Eicken's political activity. He resigned all activity with the Einheitsfront ten days before he left for New York. And he resigned at the instigation of his employers. He was an old employee, and inasmuch as nothing was proved against Ten Eicken we felt that nothing else should be done." In Chicago, speaking for the Einheitsfront, Paul A. F. Warnholtz, confirmed the fact of Ten Eicken's resignation in the following statement: "He is through as an officer. I think I am the only member in the Alliance who knew Ten Eicken was in the employ of the Brasserts."

Ten Eicken's political activities had in part been brought into the light when his organization came under observation by the Federal authorities. Publicity was given to the Einheitsfront by its own radio outlet in the Middle West, used most openly in the interests of pro-Hitlerite propaganda. The use of the radio station was finally banned.

### Work of Brassert Company

Among other specialties, the H. A. Brassert Company is known for a method it developed thanks to which high sulphur ores, formerly considered unsuitable in steel production, can now be successfully processed. With the help of this method the Brassert Company has recently gone into the production of steel in England, opening three large blast furnaces and steel plants near London and elsewhere, and thus lessening the dependence of the British war industries on imported ores. Before the outbreak of the present war in Europe, the Brassert Company had also assisted in the introduction of the method in newly opened plants in Germany and Austria. The war put an end to the interest of the company in these last-named plants.

The foreign end of the company's business is being handled from its general offices in New York. It is to these offices that Ten Eicken has been transferred from Chicago. If his Nazi sympathies remain unchanged, Ten Eicken's new position may be a more strategic one than that he formerly occupied.

Otto Schwarck is Ten Eicken's successor as president of the Einheitsfront in Chicago.

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## NAZI SLOGANS ON U. S. CARS

The arrest of Kenneth L. Metzmeier, age 19, in Louisville, Kentucky, for having "Heil Hitler" and swastikas painted on his automobile, is not the first case of this kind. Although Metzmeier said he had acted on his own initiative and had meant it as "a joke," similar cases were reported last year from Detroit and this year from Los Angeles. In Detroit signs of the swastika and "Heil Hitler" were painted by youths on cars belonging to Jews. In Los Angeles several youths painted Hitlerite slogans and symbols on their own cars, but drove them into a Jewish section of the city as a plain act of demonstration and provocation. It is believed that there is more than coincidence to this method being tried out in three widely separated cities. The Nazis and their sympathizers in this country may have hit upon the trick as a systematic weapon, as a regular part of their propaganda in the United States.

The Louisville case is the first one to result in a conviction. For disturbing the peace of the city Metzmeier was sentenced to a thirty-day term in the Louisville workhouse. The sentence was suspended after he served three days.

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## ANNOUNCEMENT

In order to devote his time to other writing and editing tasks, Dr. Albert Parry is resigning from his post as editor of The Hour. The present issue is the last one to be edited by him. Mr. Albert E. Kahn, at present The Hour's managing editor, becomes editor beginning with the issue of September 7.

The editorial board of The Hour wishes to express its deep appreciation of the great contribution Dr. Parry has made to the work of this publication, during the year and one-half he has been associated with it. Dr. Parry was one of those who originally conceived the purpose The Hour might serve in supplying journalists and radio men with confidential material regarding the activities of anti-democratic groups and individuals in this country. The first issue was published under his supervision, as have been all the consequent issues. He is to be credited with such unusual new scoops as the exposure of "Count" Vonsiatsky's participation in torture-killings, the divulgence of the strange death of the Bund treasurer Richard Mettin, and, more recently, the earliest story of the circumstances surrounding the presence of Dr. Gerhard Westrick in the United States. Dr. Parry's circumspect and scholarly editing has been of inestimable value to the publication. The Hour and its friends deeply regret the fact that Dr. Parry's present work necessitates his giving up the editorial responsibilities of this news-letter, and extend to him very best wishes for his future activities.

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